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The Knothole

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The Knothole, December 11, 1963

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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THE

KNOTHOLE

Editors: R. Bathrick, J. Dwyer, M. Kelly, R. Kutty, H. Rupp, R. Sena

December 11, 1963 Deadline for Entries: Monday 8:45 A.M. Published by Alpha Xi Sigma

FORESTRY COUNCIL POLICY?

At a recent meeting of the Forestry Council, Senior Senator James Colby proposed a motion in regards to student conduct in Marshall Lounge. The motion was defeated and is history now, but one of the factors in its defeat warrants looking into. In the discussion of Mr. Colby's motion, many of the council members expressed the opinion that it is not a function of the council to try to set moral standards for the students of our College. That is the question I now ask. Should the members of the Forestry Council try to mold the behavior of the other students in our College in any way other than by good example?

With the rewriting of the student's association constitution now in progress, the above question becomes very important. Should the constitution assume a hold of policy in regard to student conduct or do the students of our College want the council to have the power to give them a gentle plodding when it is needed. Mr. Colby tells us that the students do want the council to take action in this area while other members of the council say they do not. Certainly the members of the council must know the limits of their responsibility before they can make proper decisions in the future and it is the function of the constitution to set these limits. Knowing how the students feel will allow those who are rewriting the constitution to do a good job in setting these limits of responsibility.

With the above in mind, I ask the students to make known their feelings by checking the appropriate line below or by writing a letter to the Editors of "The Knothole". In either case, place your reply in "The Knothole" box in the student

mailbox section of Marshall Lounge and the results will be brought to the attention of the council.

R. K.

I believe the forestry council of the student association should have the following amount of responsibility in regards to student conduct.

1. Complete authority to draft a moral code _____.
2. The power to issue policy statements in regard to student conduct and other moral issues _____.
3. No power whatsoever in this area _____.
4. Other _____.

RELOCATION PROBLEM

I must congratulate the General Education Committee on its choice of topic for the last several convocations: i.e.; the racial problem in Syracuse.

Dr. Wiley, leader of CORE gave us one point of view but as I sat back the following week and waited for the opposing point of view from the Syracuse Housing Authority, I was very disappointed. We might as well have listened to Dr. Wiley all over again. Instead of emphasizing the job of The Housing Authority, Mr. Chiles pleaded the cause of the Negro of the "ghetto" all over again. Here, his argument fell down. He mentioned that bars and pool halls were the gathering places "where the mood, temper, and action of the community is expressed". This is a gross glossing over of the problem of what else occurs in the 15th Ward, the "action" of which is no doubt planned out in these gathering places.

When, Mr. Chiles finally did get around to the housing problem, he again defeated himself. He mentioned the double check on where Negroes move (most of whom, he says, faithfully report this information). Then, in his next breath, Mr. Chiles says that the 1960 Census reports that most of these houses are substandard. If they have a double check by the Relocation Bureau and The Building Commission, why can't the owners of this substandard housing be forced to improve it. It seems to me that Mr. Chiles and his agency are doing a good job of relocating Negroes in areas which are as bad as the ones from which they have moved and are not doing anything to improve these areas.

R. Sena

NIFKIN SCORES DURING BIG GAME SEASON

Once again Eustice Bonifax Nifkin has won the title as the best big game hunter in the College. He shot a 450 pound, 26 point buck, a 350 pound doe, and a 1,000 pound black bear all within thirty seconds. Eustice had used up all of his ammunition except

for one round in shooting at hunters with even numbered back tags, this was because old Eustice had an odd numbered tag. He then came upon the buck and doe standing right in front of him, only three hundred yards away. Since he had a party permit, he wished to shoot both deer with his remaining shot. This would have been an impossible task for a cross campus kiddie, however, old Eustice was a veteran of Summer Camp, Spring Camp, and the Rock Cut and was very resourceful; like all good foresters. He calmly stuck his knife in a stump, shot at the blade, split the bullet into two parts, and shot both deer between the eyes with this single shot. Just as he was picking up his knife, the huge bear attacked him. One slash with that razor sharp edge sharpened according to instructions given by Dr. Core in WPE 6 did the old critter in. He then slung his animals over a 200 foot white pine sapling and dragged them back over Mt. Marcy to the car in five minutes. The remainder of the party which included Ray Parenchyma, Woody Meristem, and Ray Tracheid were surprised that Eustice had killed a doe. It seemed that Eustice was so inspired by the brilliant dissertations by Mr. Demming on wildlife that he had to harvest some deer before they degenerated to mouse size.

FORESTRY AND THE SMALL WOODLOT OWNER

The woodlot owners of New England have a large stake in the forestry future of the region. In New England there are more than 250,000 woodlots, averaging about 60 acres each. All together they make up about 15 million acres; and they provide a large part of the raw material needed by local wood-using industries.

But most of these woodlots have not been handled on a sustained-yield basis for maximum profit. The average New England woodlot is in poor condition, producing only a fraction of its potential yield. Undesirable species, small timber, and highly defective trees comprise much of the stocking. Yet, opportunities for improvement are great. Most woodlots have several built-in advantages, such as easy accessibility, easy logging conditions, and proximity to wood-using plants; and these advantages should help make timber-growing an attractive and profitable business venture.

However, because many woodlots are in a run-down condition and offer rather discouraging prospects for immediate income, their owners need assistance in initiating sound forestry programs. In addition to on-the-ground advice, both financial and technical information ought to be readily available to woodlot owners, service foresters, extension foresters, and others who advise them if the job is to be done.

R. Bathrick

Primary Source - The introduction to "Profitable Woodlot Management in New England" by Stanley M. Filip and William B. Leak

FRIEDRICH U. KLAEHN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
FOR FORESTRY STUDY IN GERMANY

The German government, in collaboration with the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) will make available a full scholarship to be known as "Friedrich U. Klaehn Memorial Scholarship", for one year, beginning on May 1, 1964. It is planned to grant the scholarship again in future years, thus making it a permanent institution.

Candidates should hold at least a bachelor's degree in forestry or qualify for such a degree by June 1964 and have some experience in scientific work. A working proficiency with the German language is a requisite.

The scholarship will provide for a year of study at one of the four forestry schools at German Universities (Hamburg, Göttingen, Munich, and Freiburg) for an American student of forestry. It will provide for the payment of round trip travel expenditures from New York via Bremerhaven to the German university city and 12 monthly stipends of DM 400, or in case the student is over 28 years of age and has taken his master's degree two years prior to his departure and has done scientific work since having taken the master's degree - DM 500. An initial "starting" subsidy of DM 300 would be provided.

Final decision in granting the scholarship lies with the German Academic Exchange Service.

The scholarship is awarded in memory of Dr. Klaehn who came to the United States from Germany in 1956. At the time of his death in October, 1962 he was Associate Professor of Forest Tree Improvement at the College of Forestry in Syracuse.

Applications should be submitted between December 15, 1963 and January 10, 1964. They should be addressed to: C. Eugene Farnsworth, College of Forestry, Syracuse New York 13210.

"The trouble with most folks is not so much their ignorance, as their 'knowing' so many things which ain't so."

Josh Billings

"He who cannot reason is a fool; he who will not is a bigot; he who dare not is a slave."

W. Drummond

"Every argument that has been used to justify the teaching of grammar may be applied with greater cogency to the teaching of logic. If it is desirable that a person shall speak correctly, it is much more desirable that he shall think correctly."

Ballard

Dear Editor:

The Department of Zoology has been asked to make a statement regarding the influence of logging operations upon the white-tailed deer in the Adirondack Preserve. Of necessity this must be a brief statement concerning a complex problem with sociological as well as biological aspects. Therefore, it must deal with generalities, and only with generalities concerning the biological aspects of the problem. The sociological aspects are a matter of public policy and every man is entitled to his own opinions on public policy. However, public policy concerning wildlife conservation will only be effective when it is based upon sound biology. (To give an extreme example in forestry: We can't grow mahogany in the Adirondacks just because we would like to.

Students who will not be satisfied with the generalities expressed here should feel free to see me and I will suggest some literature which has bearing on this subject. There is also an undergraduate course in the principles of wildlife management available as an elective.

The management of a wildlife population has two facets. One includes all the direct attempts to control and/or harvest the animals themselves through hunting, trapping, poisoning, etc. The other includes all indirect attempts to increase or decrease the population of animals by controlling the environment. The latter is usually called habitat management and it is the facet which concerns us here. However, the two facets are not unrelated for the animals themselves and the size of their population can affect the condition of the habitat. This is certainly the case when the size of a deer population is uncontrolled and the animals destroy their own habitat by overbrowsing their food supply. So we must remember that any statement we make concerning the indirect effects of habitat management - or, in this case, logging - upon the size of a deer population must be qualified by consideration of the size of the deer population to begin with. (Already our biology is getting complex.) In other words, both habitat management and population control are necessary in any efficient program of deer management and we shouldn't forget that fact.

The point of contention in recent "Knothole" articles seems to be over whether: (1) Logging operations destroy winter deer cover and expose the animals to such environmental stresses that many of them do not survive, or (2) Logging operations set back plant succession and increase the quantity and quality of food available to the deer, thus permitting deer populations to increase. I must hasten to point out that these two ideas are again related (more complexity), for the production of winter food must be in association with winter cover, or it will go unused.

As to the validity of the two statements above: either one of them can be correct and either one of them can be incorrect. It depends upon the individual situation. Some logging operations will not destroy winter cover because they do not occur in areas that are used by deer in winter. These same operations will not produce winter deer food for the same reason. On the other hand, winter deer cover can be destroyed by logging - but it will depend upon the type of logging operation involved. Proper cutting in areas that are used by deer during the winter can maintain winter cover and create better food conditions in close association with that winter cover. This should be good deer habitat management.

We must also be concerned with the question of what does the deer population which we are considering need more - food, or cover? This question may also be asked in this manner: What is more deficient in the habitat in question - food, or

cover? If the habitat contains plenty of winter cover, all of which is nearly devoid of winter food, we would expect to improve the habitat for the deer by destroying some of the excess cover and replacing it with food.

Like answers to most problems, this one contains many shades of gray, and neither black nor white. Yet it remains a fact that logging, if properly applied, can be a tool in habitat management for deer. It is an efficient tool because the cost of this habitat management is covered by the value of the wood removed. On "forever wild" land, this tool and many other tools of habitat management are unavailable to us. Thus with no disturbance of the biotic communities in the Adirondacks, deer populations are going to be low. At the other extreme, indiscriminant and severe disturbance could also result in low deer populations. Between these extremes we could have both logging and deer.

But wood and deer are not the only products of the Adirondacks. There are many others, both spiritual and material, and they must all be considered in formulating public policy. And then there is the very real problem of who is going to control the amount of disturbance that is going to occur, and how can the people of New York be sure that such a program will always be administered "wisely".

But this brings us out of biology and into sociology - something I said I was not going to discuss.

James A. Bailey

ROBIN HOOD

We, the members of Robin Hood, hope that many of you are enjoying the use of our library. The books which are present there are a result of gifts from students, faculty and other interested persons. It is our hope to expand the material on the shelves to provide more reading entertainment for you the readers. So, we make the appear to you. If you have any books which are of no further use to you, and which you think might add to the collection, please offer them to us. We will be extremely grateful, as will the subsequent people who make use of the library. To present the books to us, just leave a note in the Robin Hood mailbox and we will gladly pick them up.

This Week's Book

The Compact History of the Civil War by R. Ernest Dupuy
 Trever N. Dupuy
 (Retired USA Colonels)

With the Centennial of the Civil War now at hand, interest may be sparked into the reader as to the structure of the war. This book serves as a dependable guide through all the maze of battles and issues which took place. Those looking for significance of events as well as the drama in the "great conflict" will find both in this book.

Books of Additional Interest:

The Intellectuals	Edited by George B. deHuzan
An Episode of Sparrows	Rumer Godden
The Trail of the Elk	H Fonhus
Evolution by Natural Selection	Darwin & Wallace
American Art of Our Century	Goodrich & Baur

THE
SNOW BALL

Given by "Our" Junior Class
This Saturday Evening, December 14th in The Women's Building.

8:30 - 12:30 P.M.

Semi-Formal

Music by The Eternals

\$2.50 per Couple

Tickets available from 1-2 P.M. in the lobby of HBC this week, and from Junior Class officers Saalman, Harman, Donaldson and Snyder. We'll be looking for YOU there. This is The Christmas Dance.

BLOOD DRIVE

The other day I had a conversation with a fellow frosh. I asked him if he gave blood in the fall drive and planned to give in the spring drive.

"Why should I give blood? In the fall blood drive, the College of Forestry collected 149 pints in one day. As far as I'm concerned, that's plenty."

"Do you realize that from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 a total of 24,331 pints of blood were used in Syracuse? If 70 pints of blood were donated everyday for a year this would meet the need, but....."

"We donated twice that amount so why should I give?"

"As I was about to say, sure we gave twice the amount needed everyday, but how many days in a year do we have a blood drive?"

He answered, "All right you win, I'll give blood in the spring drive."

How about YOU??????

Blood Drive Committee